



① Yelena Shushanova, the leader of the Soviet team.
② Warming up.



(Continued from page 1)

The team was the first to enter the struggle for the China Summer Games medal by the world-famous Gao masters. The event was over when this team had already rolled off the press. We will tell you of the team's triumph in our next issue. We now want to give you a sampling of ideas on this tournament by the specialists, the coaches and the gymnasts themselves.

WISHES BY ICF PRESIDENT

Great interest was evoked among Soviet and foreign journalists (there are over 200 accredited here) by a press conference attended by the President of the International Gymnastics Federation, Olympic champion, Yuri Titov. He is head of the gymnastic department of the USSR Sports Committee.

We do not have to decipher the idea of an Olympic season, this is clear to us all, he said. And in preparation for the Olympics one of two tactics is chosen: either the main candidates to the Olympic team do not take part in big tournaments or they compete in various events preceding the Olympics. I believe that precisely at tournaments like the "Moscow News" Prize sportsmen and women receive the appropriate physical and psychological preparation.

As for the Soviet team competing at this tournament, it will provide at least 95 per cent of the national Olympic team. In recent years international gymnastic tournaments have ac-

quired a good tradition. In the intervals between sports competitions seminars and symposiums are held for coaches and specialists. The "Moscow News" Prize is one of the founders of this tradition.

The tournament has another good tradition. Its participants are subsequently placed among the best of the sporting season. I hope we will see the participants of this tournament on the Olympic this, too.

FORECAST BY ALEXANDER DITYATIN

At present with the advance of the 1984 Olympics people are giving various points of view on who will be successful at the Olympic tournament. We invited one of the opinion of 1980 Olympics all-around champion, Alexander Dityatin, who is a judge at the current tournament.

In my opinion, he said, the winners at the Olympics will be those who provide the most technically complex programme with outstanding elements on the border of risk but not forgetting about artistic impression.

Over the past four years, I think, gymnastics has made a bigger stride in its development than between 1976 and 1980.

One feels that both the coaches and gymnasts who are now in Moscow plan a lot of hope in this tournament, as it should set the trend for the Olympic season. If someone's programme does not correspond to it there is still time to correct it.

A WORD TO OUR GUESTS

The "Moscow News" prize tournament is a big sporting holiday, and we are pleased to enter it, said Chinese delegation head, Zhang Guande, number of



Coach Colin Sill of the British team with his charge Amanda Harrison (above) and Korean gymnasts, watching the training session of their rivals.

The coverage was taken care of by our special correspondents Alexander Butsenko, Yevgeny Lanfang, Gennady Leonov, Konstantin Razin, Alexander Sokolov, and photographer Andrei Knyazev.

the Chinese Olympic Committee and vice-president of his country's gymnastic association. The "Moscow News" tournament is one of the most prestigious in the international gymnastics calendar and competing in it provides a fine opportunity for the best possible preparation for the world championship and the Olympics.

The tournament, he said, is also very important for those taking their first steps in big-time gymnastics. One may say it opens up the way to big sport for the young.

We have brought to Moscow those gymnasts in whom we place our immediate and future Olympic hopes.

The gymnasts of Britain are now constant participants of the tournament, said the British team coach, Colin Sill. We are primarily attracted by the opportunity to meet representatives from the leading schools of world gymnastics, and by the high level of the organization, and the atmosphere of friendship and intense competition.

We think a lot of contacts between the Soviet and British

gymnastic federations. Specialists share their experience with us, and our gymnasts as coaches come to study in the USSR. I believe these sports contacts are a good example of cooperation between the two nations for other areas.

This will only be the beginning, said Indian team coach, G. V. Sharma. The sport is still young in our country, and it is why both our coaches and gymnasts have come to study at the tournament.

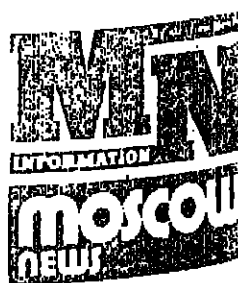
I attended your tournament 1980 and have enough reason to say that each of them is a significant event in gymnastics. An impetus for its development. They exhibit hopes for our country, said Frenchman, Mary S. Goulet, Professor of the National Institute of Sport in Paris.

It is my first time in Moscow, said the Finnish team coach, Kari Savolainen. But acquaintance with your country started a bit earlier, when I was in Moscow in 1975. I had long wished to participate in your tournament, which I heard about from my friends. I think that a time will come when Finnish gymnasts will show strong competition in international events just as our hockey players and track field athletes do now.

The head of the Chinese International Elite Gymnastics Competition Organization Committee, Kusoku Nakagawa, Director of the Japanese Gymnastic Association, Kanji Betsu, presented their conviction to competitions like the "Moscow News" Prize make a notable contribution to the Olympic movement by popularizing ideas of Olympism.

World record for Alma-Ata skater

World speedskating champion Viktor Shumakov set a new world record of 6 min 49.15 sec on the 5,000 m. The former record of 6:54.60 went to another Soviet speedskater, Alexander Baranov.



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press
Moscow, USSR.
Published Tuesday and Saturday
Index 50078.

MN INFORMATION No. 25, 1984

SOVIET-INDIAN SPACE MISSION

The space mission under the Soviet and Indian flags is to start on April 3, at 17:08 hours Moscow Summer Time with the launching of the Soyuz T-11 from the Baikonur cosmodrome.

Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovoy and Oleg Atkov have been in space on board the orbital complex, Salyut 7—Soyuz T-10 for nearly two months. They have just finished unloading the cargo ship, refuelling the joint engine installation, and pumping drinking water into the station's tanks. They have also carried out a correction of the orbital complex in preparation for the docking of the Soyuz T-11 spaceship. The linking in space will take place at about 18:35 Moscow Summer Time on April 4. The members of the Soviet-Indian expedition will work on board the station together with the main crew for seven days and nights, after which they will return back to Earth on April 11.

The programme of experiments prepared by Soviet and Indian experts includes extensive exploration to study India in the interests of its national economy, as well as a series of medical and technological experiments. All the instruments built by Soviet and Indian engineers are on board the station.

No. 26 (541), APRIL 3-6, 1984

Price 5 kopeks

THERE IS NO GREATER AIM THAN TO PRESERVE THE HUMAN RACE

"There is no greater aim than to preserve the human race," writes Konstantin Chernenko in his reply to a message from an Italian delegation from Assisi and representatives of the Franciscan Order. "Communists and Catholics have different philosophical views. However, this does not prevent us from fighting together for peace when peace is threatened by a grave danger," Konstantin Chernenko points out.

"The threat of nuclear war thus actually increased as a result of the incipient deployment of new American missiles in Europe, and the sharp increase in activity of the imperialist forces openly aspiring towards military-strategic superiority over the USSR and towards world supremacy."

The Soviet leader writes that "today the sense of self-preservation which is natural both for every person and every nation is being embodied in concrete deeds: i.e., in an impressive movement of protest involving millions of people. They are opposed to the reckless, shortsighted actions of those politicians who do not understand or do not want to understand how criminal their stake is on the uncontrolled and incessant build-up of mass annihilation means. "And this gives us hope that the present situation in the world can be rectified," stresses Konstantin Chernenko. "Rectified by the joint, combined efforts of state authorities and citizens, regardless of their political, religious and philosophical views, social standing or party affiliation. There is no greater aim than to preserve the human race. No task is more important than to work towards making sure that the dreams of a lasting peace, of people's welfare and prosperity should not remain merely a splendid utopia. The way to achieve this is not easy but obvious—give up confrontation and firmly take the road of détente, cooperation and peaceful coexistence, and start to radically reduce arms on the principles of equality and equal security."

On the question of talks, the Soviet leader notes: "Today, as before, we believe that not a single possibility and not a single chance should be missed to return to the path of negotiation. The peoples of Europe and broad circles of the public are called upon to play an increasingly meaningful role in this."



In the photo (left to right): Indian cosmonauts Ravish Malhotra and Bakesh Sharma on the steps of the launching pad at the Baikonur cosmodrome. Photo TASS

→ Gymnasts from 27 countries (56 men and 52 women) have finished the three-day contest at Moscow's Luzhniki Palace of Sport.

→ Yuri Korolyov and Vladimir Arlyomov, both of the USSR, equalled the same total of 58.45 and got the gold medals. Yuri received the newspaper prize as he had the top mark of the day.

→ "Moscow News" editorial office prizes in the individual events went to Korolyov for the floor exercises, the pommel horse, the vault, the parallel bars and the horizontal bar, and Kuang Xianyao of China won the rings. In the women's section, Kolesnikova of the USSR won the vault, Xiu Wuohong of China, the asymmetrical bars, Daniela Silivaş of Romania, the beam, and Irina Braksanova of the USSR, the floor exercises.

→ Gymnasts were presented with souvenir prizes from the USSR Olympic Committee, V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, and the main department of sport lotteries ("Sportlo"). "The Chuchik Shimbun" (Japan) presented its traditional award to Vera Kolesnikova. The "World Gymnast" prize for the most attractive female gymnast went to Doris Christensen of Denmark.

→ 230 Soviet and foreign newsmen and radio and TV commentators were accredited at the tournament press centre.

MPs GATHER IN FORUM

Geneva. The 71st Conference of the Interparliamentary Union has opened here. Taking part are 600 MPs from over 80 countries, including a delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR led by L. Tolkunov, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Editor-in-Chief of the "Izvestia" newspaper. The Union, founded in 1889, sees its one important task in providing and supporting wide participation of states in preservation of peace and cooperation.

The present forum's agenda includes such important problems as MPs contribution towards the success of negotiations (now underway or to be held) aimed at halting the arms race and at general disarmament in the interests of preservation of peace. The conference will also consider the role of parliaments in solving demographic problems and other issues.

Shultz hastens to the help of Salvadoran regime

Washington. The US Secretary of State George Shultz, has rejected the demand that is gaining strength in the United States that the US troops be pulled out of Central America. Speaking in the NBC television programme, "Meeting the Press", he demanded that Congress urgently approve the additional

THE 1984 'MOSCOW NEWS' PRIZE TOURNAMENT IS A COLOURFUL GYMNASTICS GALA IN LUZHNIKI

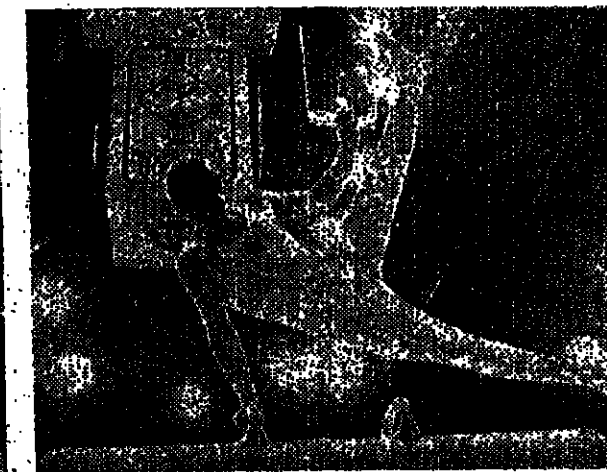
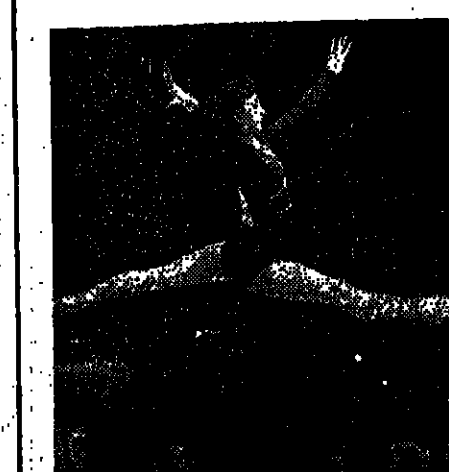
Despite the superiority of the Soviet gymnasts, the third best male entrant was Alexander Tumulovich, also of the USSR, and Irina Baraksanova and Yelena Shushanova of the USSR came second and third, the competition was a very exciting one. Each participating nation solved its own task. If for our gymnasts it was a test for the preparedness of the juniors for their European championships (a large group of budding gymnasts competed here), for countries like China, the GDR, Ro-

mania, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and several others it was a show of the reserves. For the third group of nations (India, Syria, Morocco, Tunisia, Denmark, etc.) it was primarily an excellent schooling. The event was held under international rules and under international judging, and no allowances were made for the novices or poorly prepared contestants. The draw determined the rotation and the order of the apparatuses, which is why well-known athletes and those making their first steps towards the summits of mastery often com-

peted side by side. Precisely in this lies one of the most valuable features of the Prize. This is not a tournament for the elite but a school open to all.

Competition between the Soviet entrants was very stiff. The range was short—four events for women and six for men. To rectify a mistake was very difficult—there was just not enough events. The time has come to nominate candidates for Los Angeles. Ahead is the USSR championship and the national Cup but already opinions are being

(Continued on page 81)



Vera Kolesnikova and Yuri Korolyov (both from the USSR), prize-winners of the tournament.

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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

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THE WORLD

Lebanese testing range for the Pentagon

New York. The Pentagon has started analyzing the eighteen-month presence of the American contingent in Lebanon. "The New York Times" reports. The American armed forces in Lebanon, the newspaper stresses, wasted no time in testing new weapons and military equipment.

The Lebanese "losing range" was used for testing the 155-millimetre marine howitzer. The

new rounds of ammunition for this piece of artillery have increased its range of fire to 19 miles. For the first time during those battles the modified helicopter was tested. The CH-53's capacity is 16 tonnes, which is twice the cargo that can be carried by previously used helicopters. Army portable anti-aircraft missiles, the Stinger, have also been tested.

CANADIANS AGAINST CRUISE MISSILES

Ottawa. A coalition opposing the cruise missiles has been established in Canada.

Decisively exposing the groundlessness of Washington's allegations that the cruise and Pershing missiles deployed by the United States in Western Europe can force the Russians to make concessions, the Canadian coalition against cruise missiles states that such allegations represent a malicious distortion of the truth.

The first tests of cruise missile conducted in Canada not only did nothing to relax, but, on the contrary, even increased the protests against Canada's involvement in the White House's nuclear missile preparations. The coalition intends to continue its efforts to make the Supreme Court satisfy its law suit demanding that these tests be recognized as unconstitutional.

Hart and Mondale on Reagan's policy

New York. Not "peaceful" rhetoric used by the Reagan administration out of contingency considerations, but concrete steps for limiting and reducing nuclear arms can lift the Soviet-US relations out of the deadlock in which they now find themselves through the fault of Washington. This opinion has been voiced by US presidential Democratic contenders at a debate at Columbia University.

The USA should adopt a position at its negotiations with the USSR which would demonstrate readiness for mutual concessions and compromises, said Senator Gary Hart. The Reagan administration has used the armed control negotiations for political rhetoric, in order to aggravate hostility in the relations between the two states. Declarations by

leading administration representatives show that they are not interested in conducting serious negotiations with the USSR until they possess such weapon systems as the MX intercontinental ballistic missile and the B-1 strategic bomber. Hart stressed that, in his opinion, the USSR "is ready to conclude a compromise agreement under the condition of mutual steps on the part of the USA".

More than three years after the present administration came to power, stressed former Vice-President Mondale, we see that all arms control talks with the USSR are broken and the dangerous arms race continues. Mondale pointed out that the military threat in the world has grown through the direct fault of the present US President.



The Pentagon gardener.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

TERRORISTS ON TRIAL IN TURKEY

Ankara. In the military tribunal of Istanbul, a trial has begun of ten right-wing terrorists who belong to the now banned neo-fascist party of the nationalist movement. The charge against them is that together with Agca, who is now serving a life sentence in a common Italian criminal jail for an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II in May 1981, in Rome, they killed the well-known progressive-minded Turkish journalist, Abdi Ipekci, and member

of the World Peace Council, K. Turkler, shortly before. In view of this, observers recall that the neo-fascist party, which had been making strong bids for power, has closely cooperated with Western special services and on many occasions carried out their missions. This has been convincingly shown in the public indictment of this organization, whose trial has not yet ended.

Demonstrations of the unvanquished

Damascus. There have been large-scale people's demonstrations the past few days in the cities, villages and the Palestinian refugee camps on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip occupied by the Israelis. Practically the entire adult population, as well as schoolchildren and students, have taken to the street to mark the traditional Day of the Protection of the Land.

Mass demonstrations which have swept Ramallah, Nablus and many other towns, went on under the slogans of combat against the continuing Israeli occupation and condemnation of the racist policies on the part of Zionists in the occupied territories and in opposition to the Camp David sell-out. The demonstrators have expressed their solid support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people.

Soldiers armed to the teeth have been called out by the occupation authorities to disperse the peaceful demonstrators.

EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE UN SECURITY COUNCIL

New York. The Government of Nicaragua has demanded that the emergency meeting of the UN Security Council resume discussion of the question of aggressive actions against that country instigated and financed by the US administration. A letter sent by Nicaraguan permanent representative at the UN, Javier Chamorro Mora, to the Security Council Chairman, J. Aris Stille of Peru, stresses the urgency of discussing the question of the escalation of aggression against Nicaragua.

The US undeclared war against the Nicaraguan revolution is never dropped from the Security Council agenda. During the discussion of the issue this February it was stressed that the subversive military actions of Washington against Nicaragua are growing in scale and lead to the growth of the danger to peace and security in Central America.

LAWYERS SUGGEST

Washington. Problems on the prevention of nuclear war was the subject of the second meeting of Soviet and American lawyers. Participating to the meeting had been some prominent American lawyers from the Lawyers Alliance for the Prevention of Nuclear War, and a delegation from the Association of Soviet Jurists.

In their joint statement the representatives of the two countries note that the accumulation of weapons of mass destruction in a situation of an aggravated international situation threatens the future of mankind. The sides are convinced, the statement says, that despite ideological and political differences between the Soviet Union and the United States of America, the two countries can and must cooperate in those areas where prevention of nuclear war and lowering of international tensions.

The authors of the document point to the necessity of preserving, strengthening and further developing the existing juridical and legal basis for Soviet-American relations. Only way to this is to hold constructive negotiations which would take into consideration the legitimate interests of the security of both sides.

THE WORLD

FACTS and EVENTS

© Tokyo has been threatened by the State Secretary of the United States, George Shultz. If Japan does not decide very soon on whether to increase their purchases of American agricultural produce.

© The creation of military bases in Honduras by the Pentagon and deployment of American troops there contradicts the constitution of the republic. It presents a threat to all the people in Central America. This was declared in an interview to the Panamanian newspaper, "Bayano", by the General Secretary of the Liberal Popular Alliance of Honduras, Jorge Arturo Reina.

© A loan of 280 million francs has been granted to racist South Africa by the French Bank, Credit Commercial de France, the weekly, "La Terre", informs.

© According to the Turkish news agency, THA, Turkey's foreign debt has reached a record 30,000 million dollars. It will be well into the middle of the 21st century before the debt can be repaid, and this will only be possible even then provided the country receives no further loans from the West.

STUDENT UNREST IN PAKISTAN

New York. The city of Lahore, the administrative centre of the Punjab Province in Pakistan, has been the scene of mass clashes between students and police. According to the report of a UPI correspondent, hundreds of students who staged a demonstration in the area of the local university were demanding that the government lift its ban on political activity and restore civil rights. Reinforced police units were called to the region by the authorities, and used truncheons and tear gas grenades to disperse the demonstrators.

The demonstration in Lahore is only one instance of mass student action which swept many Pakistani cities over the past several weeks. The demonstrations were spurred on primarily by a ban on student councils imposed by the authorities in a bid to bar the students from the country's political life and the struggle for upholding their rights.

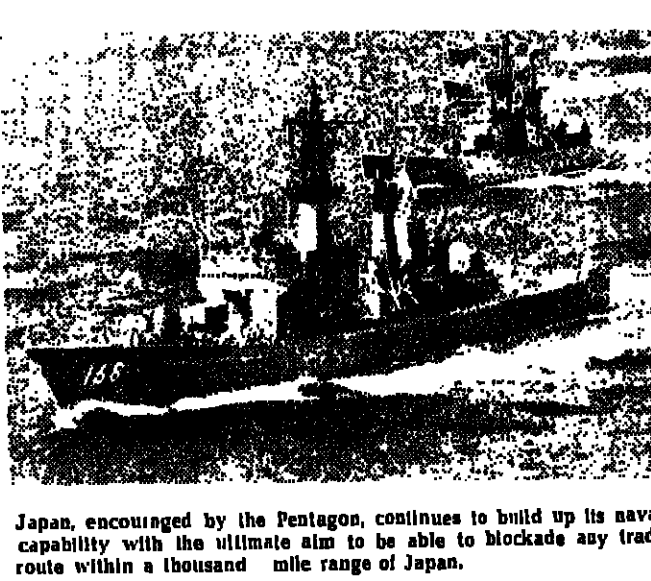
SPYING FISHERMEN

Delhi. The captain of an Indian patrol launch did not expect anything unusual when he ordered a Taiwan trawler that had violated his country's territorial waters, to stop. In reply, the trawler fired a machine-gun, picked up speed and left for international waters.

Incidents involving illegal fishing off the Indian coasts by Taiwan, South Korean and some other ships, have become quite frequent, points out the Indian weekly "Blitz", reporting the incident.

Embassy of homeless

Canberra. "The Embassy of the Homeless" is a street sign which appeared on one of the houses of the embassy quarter in the Australian capital. Protesting against acute shortages of housing in the country, more than 200 homeless Australians, old-age pensioners, representatives of public and charity organizations from Sydney, Melbourne, other cities and towns of the country, have gathered together in Canberra. They occupied the former residence of



Japan, encouraged by the Pentagon, continues to build up its naval capability with the ultimate aim to be able to blockade any trade route within a thousand mile range of Japan.

'STAR WARS' PLANS

New York. The US military circles are preparing plans for turning space into a theatre of "star wars"—preparations that are most dangerous to the cause of peace.

This is evidenced, in part, by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Abrahamson as programme director for an anti-missile system.

The fact that Washington is rushing into space militarization

programmes arouses well-founded alarm among many Americans of conscience. "How would the USA react, if the USSR announced that it was building a system designed so that not a single missile would hit its territory and which would provide a strike without any retaliation?" — asks the ABC TV company and answers: "The USA would indeed be alarmed."

Science and technology

TRACES OF A SPACE COLLISION

Another proof has been found for the hypothesis that some 65 million years ago the Earth collided with an asteroid causing the massive death of animals. This hypothesis originated from a series of studies analysing the occurrence of iridium, a chemical element always found in cosmic dust. A higher content of iridium in the samples dating back to the Cretaceous and Tertiary periods was naturally linked with a grandiose event — the Earth's collision with a large celestial body.

However, opponents of this hypothesis maintain that the iridium has an earthly explanation. Scientists at Yale University, department of geology and geophysics, Connecticut, USA, have decided to check the hypothesis by using a higher concentration of osmium isotopes, as osmium and iridium are almost always

equally met in space bodies. Their decision has driven them to the conclusion that certain ancient samples, about 65 million years old, have as high a percentage of osmium 187 and osmium 186 isotopes as do meteorites. They discovered that such high concentrations of iridium and osmium cannot be attributed to volcanic activity, as such a high content of iridium, osmium and other rare elements could not result from volcanic eruption. So the scientists prefer to stick to the cosmic hypothesis as a more probable one.

VIBRATION REMOVES PAIN

Swedish scientists have designed a new method for removing or reducing pain following severe injuries. Seventy per cent of the two thousand patients who underwent a course of treatment using this method say that they felt no pain whatever. The method is based on the same principle as the conventional massage. The machine, which vibrates at a frequency of between 50 and 150 cycles per second is applied to the patient's injury, acting on certain receptors in the skin. These latter, in turn, set off nerve impulses which block all pain signals transmitted to the brain. The utmost effect is achieved when the vibration lasts for at least 45 minutes.

OF INTEREST

Suvorov on a stamp

A new series of stamps, "Portraits of Famous Guests" is due to be issued this month in Liechtenstein. One of them pictured here depicts the great Russian military leader, Alexander Suvorov, who visited the country in October 1799, during his Swiss campaign.

All collectors have their own stamps, but the generally recognized leader in this field is Liechtenstein. For selling stamps is one of its most profitable sources of income. Last year alone 20,000,000 francs worth of stamps were sold.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

A BURDENSOME PARTNERSHIP

The contradictory nature of France's foreign policy and her approach to vital international problems has not changed, stresses SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA observer Ye. Gusev, commenting on the upshot of the talks in Washington between François Mitterrand and Ronald Reagan.

More specifically, he notes that, on the one hand, the French president supposedly definitely favoured dialogue with the Soviet Union to "place controls on the arms race", voiced his readiness to facilitate that and even, as claimed by "Le Monde", sought to persuade Reagan to actively seek a resumption of talks with the USSR, on the other hand, he equally definitely upheld the US line towards changing military parity to the detriment of the Soviet Union, insisting that no success at the talks would be forthcoming if no concessions were made — while adding in the same breath that "under the circumstances it was not quite clear what benefit mutual concessions could bring", furthermore he pleased the White House no end by emphatically urging a "strong and firm position" at the talks with the USSR. Such a desire to play up to NATO, the paper notes, could not bring about a better climate in Europe.

UNESCO: WHO DOES NOT LIKE IT?

The tabloid campaign against UNESCO has long been set loose by the US media and later by several other West publications looking up to Washington. The initiative was given a special boost following the US decision to quit the organization on December 31, 1984 unless it changed its ways to Reagan's liking. A. Krasikov emphasizes in PRAVDA.

The USA would notably like to bar the UNESCO podium to people reminding the world that no advances in education, science and culture were possible as long as the emphasis was placed on preparation for war. Washington demands, too, that UNESCO abandon its efforts in support of a new international economic and information order and look the other way while attempts continued to force on the young developing nations a mode of life alien to them and deprive them of their cultural identity.

The American blackmail has been to no avail, the newspaper notes, as none of the 160 UNESCO member-states followed in the US wake.

WHO PROFITS FROM THE IRAN-IRAQ WAR?

The question is posed by the NEW TIMES observer, D. Volsky. The war, he writes, which is senseless to both sides, plays into the hands of the USA, which is doing all it can for it to continue. Why?

Firstly, it provides a pretext for US intervention. Secondly, it allows the governments involved to be pushed to the political right, which is convincingly demonstrated by the cruel persecutions against the Tudeh Party in Iran. Thirdly, the war bleeds the countries the Washington strategists have for a long time been trying to subjugate in order to build a giant bridgehead near the southern borders of the USSR. These are old plans which went into the creation of the Baghdad pact three decades ago. The pact is long defunct but the plans are being restored. Besides, they have now acquired a sinister colouring in light of the Weinberger concept, providing for waging war against the socialist community concurrently on at least two fronts. The Pentagon doesn't even conceal that the Middle East, like Europe, is being converted into a potential "theatre of operations" in a nuclear conflict.

ANTONOV 'CASE' IS A PROVOCATION

Any objective consideration of the Antonov "case" would long ago have ended with his complete acquittal. And only the persistent unwillingness to face the truth makes that an innocent person still is on such a grave charge.

This is what V. Kudryovtsev, Director of the Institute of State and Law, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told an IZVESTIA correspondent, speaking about Bulgarian citizen Sergei Antonov, kept in an Italian prison on a false charge of complicity in an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II.

I think that this does not raise the prestige of Italian justice, V. Kudryovtsev pointed out. And hardly would the Antonov "case" benefit the overseas "advisers" who were initially rather interested in this provocation and now do not know how to disentangle themselves. It is high time to admit the obvious fact that the accusation of Antonov is a complete failure and make the only conclusion that Sergei Antonov must be immediately released and fully rehabilitated. This is the stand of the Soviet and international juridical public.

Law and police

Helsinki. One in three Swedes thinks that most policemen exceed their powers. Such is the conclusion of a sociological poll conducted recently in Sweden.

The police were considered more correct in behaviour only a decade ago. Compared with 1973, when the Institute of Public Opinion ran its first survey, the number of people critical of police actions has grown from 14 to 36 per cent. Particularly dissatisfied with the police are residents of Stockholm, Västerås, and Göteborg. Over 50 per cent of the polled claimed that policemen normally exceed their powers. In other cities this indicator stands at 36 per cent.

VIEWPOINT

Subrata BANERJEE

NEW INFORMATION ORDER: STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT

In the early 70s the developing countries began to realize the all-pervasive impact of the control of news and culture by the transnational corporations. The first official recognition came in September 1973 at the Algiers Summit of heads of state and government of the non-aligned nations. Its Declaration emphasized: "It is an established fact that imperialist action is not restricted to the political and economic sphere, but also includes the cultural and social domain, thus imposing an ideological domination alien to the peoples of the developing world."

"Non-aligned countries should exchange and disseminate information concerning their mutual achievements in all fields through newspapers and periodicals, radio, television and the news media of the respective countries."

Thus was laid the foundation of the Pool of News Agencies of the non-aligned countries. The demand for New International Information Order was first raised at a symposium of

non-aligned countries on communication and mass media, at Tunis, and a conference of representatives of government and news agencies of non-aligned countries at New Delhi in 1976. It emphasized these countries' situation of being passive recipients of biased, inadequate and distorted information and the need for affirmation of national and cultural identity and for greater momentum to this new area of cooperation. The Delhi statement said in part: "Self-reliance in sources of information is as important as technological self-reliance since the dependence in the field of information in turn retards the very achievement of political and economic growth". The Colombo Summit of July 1978 fully confirmed this decision, as it recognized a New International Information Order as an element of the drive for political, economic and social independence of the overwhelming majority of nations.

All the subsequent non-aligned summits supported this idea. The Havana Summit in June 1979 called for the decentralization of information and emphasized the need to build

up national information sources in each country, joint action at international levels, training, and for mutual cooperation. Mention should be made of the big role of UNESCO on the issue, as it favoured, in 1978, a balanced flow of information between developed and developing nations.

The MacBride Commission appointed by it came up with a number of recommendations, which were accepted by the Bolgrade session of the UNESCO in 1980. More specifically, it was decided to launch the International Project for the Development of Communications (IPDC).

The Coordinating Committee of the Pool of News Agencies of the non-aligned countries has set up the Broadcasting Organization of the Non-Aligned Countries, and the Intergovernmental Council for the Development of Communications (IGDC).

Attention is now being focused on the problem of cultural imperialism in the context of

the technological revolution in the field of information and communication. It has a vital bearing on the professional competence and activities of media practitioners. The task now is to define the content of a New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO) in the larger context of cultural, economic, information and media needs, and evolve ways and means of speeding up the consolidation and further expansion of the Pool through increased professionalism. The balance is beginning to shift to cooperation among the developing countries in the field of information and communication media to lessen dependence on the transnational media agencies.

As before, UNESCO is called upon to play a great role in this area. Even though its 17 new projects proposed by the Commission for Development of Communications will be hard to implement owing to the US decision to quit the organization [Britain has also threatened to revise its attitude to it]. Director General, Mr Amado Mahler M'Boy, is resolved to continue efforts to overcome imbalances between the North and the South in the field of information.

The increasing threat of nuclear annihilation is a major compulsion for binding the non-aligned countries together, including through exchange of information. The hitherto propaganda launched by the West for loose conflicts which could be used for setting off a so-called limited nuclear war.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● HOW EVERY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT CAN BE MADE UNIQUE AND INIMITABLE IN CONDITIONS OF STANDARDIZATION, TYPICAL DESIGN, AND COMPLETE PRE-FABRICATED HOUSE-BUILDING WAS THE SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION AT THE JOINT MEETING OF THE SECRETARIATS OF THE BOARDS OF THE ARCHITECTS UNIONS OF THE USSR AND OF BULGARIA, WHICH HAS ENDED IN MOSCOW. The guests from the People's Republic of Bulgaria visited the new residential areas in Moscow and Minsk (capital of Byelorussia) and familiarized themselves with the work of the leading project collectives in the area of civil engineering construction.

● A THEATRE FOR THE YOUNG HAS OPENED IN THE HOUSE OF CULTURE ON THE COLLECTIVE FARM, TRUZHNIK MORYA, IN THE KALININGRAD REGION IN THE NORTH-WEST OF THE EUROPEAN PART OF THIS COUNTRY. The young actors, who are children of fishermen, marked this event with a premiere of a play, "The Bremen Town Musicians". This is not the first such stage company in the region. In Kaliningrad, Balitsk, Svetlogorsk, and Chernyakhovsk, successful work is being carried out by amateur young drama and puppet theatres, many of which have been awarded the title of people's companies.

● NEWLY DESIGNED PUMPS WHOSE MASS PRODUCTION HAS BEGUN AT THE ARMKHIMMASH ASSOCIATION IN YEREVAN, CAN PUMP WATER AS HIGH AS 30 METRES. They are to be used for watering terraced orchards which cover a lot of ground in the Transcaucasian republics.

● THE ASSEMBLY OF THE 11TH TURBINE HAS BEGUN AT THE CHEBOKSARY POWER STATION. With all 18 turbines in action, the station completing a chain of power stations on the Volga, will annually produce 3,500 million KWh.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

UNIVERSITIES FOR ALL

The first Sunday university for working youth opened in Leningrad in March 1977. Its lecturers were prominent scientists of Leningrad, writes KONSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in its column "Historic Fact". Workers' universities became a new highlight of Soviet life, comments the paper. They appeared on the tenth anniversary of the Soviet Government, when economic disruption was being overcome and illiteracy elimination course continued functioning. At the second all-Union conference on the development of workers' universities writer Maxim Gorky called them an unusual and unprecedented phenomenon. The network of people's universities developed most intensively from the mid-fifties when the educational level of the population sharply rose with the introduction of compulsory incomplete secondary education, stresses the paper. Therefore, investigations show links between the educational level of people and their desire to improve it: people resort to various channels of the dissemination of knowledge, including people's universities.

Their number is growing and the range of the subjects they study is expanding. Today students study the internal and external policy of the Party, Marxism-Leninism, advanced production expertise, economics and law.

At present, there are 47,500 people's universities in the country. From the total number of students the majority (8.5 million) are young people under 30. The staff of people's universities are scientists and executives, writers, economists, specialists, teachers and doctors. More than 63,000 of them have scientific degrees and titles.

TIME FOR 'LUNAR' TURBINES

According to scientists, the power potential of tidal waves of the World Ocean is 1,500-2,000 million kilowatts. Is it possible to use it in the light of ever mounting power consumption, relatively limited reserves of

VOLUNTEERS GO TO KOMSOMOL PROJECTS

The young boys and girls you see here were photographed before their departure from Moscow to the places of their future work — the most important projects of the country. They are participants of the ten-thousand strong All-Union Detachment named after the Leninist Komsomol. They are awaited at Sharypovo (the capital of the construction of the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and Energy Complex, KATEK, in Siberia), at the construction of the railway mainline between Surgut and Urengoi (Western Siberia),

and in the villages of the Non-Black Soil Zone in Russia. Sixty-five most important projects of the Soviet Union have been declared in the fourth year of the 11th five-year plan period (1981-1985) to be the All-Union Komsomol Priority Projects. They are mainly located in the eastern and other territories of the country whose development is going on today at a grandiose pace. Here have grown many young cities (all in all, over the past ten years 200 of them have appeared in the country), whose dwellers' average age does not usually exceed 25-27 years.



HARBOUR FOR LIGHTER CARRIERS

The Vykhovskiy seaport, the biggest in the south of the country, will simultaneously become a powerful base for a lighter carrier fleet. Specialists have completed development and design of its comprehensive diagram.

The main aim in the creation of the base is speeding up the flow of cargoes along the line of the Soviet-Cuban and Soviet-Vietnamese directions. The use of the lighter carrier allows cargoes to be delivered without transshipment. With the help of lighters, the light carriers will go along the Dnieper, the Don and the Volga, and after having taken the next batch of cargo on board, will set out on their return voyage. The introduction of such technology will allow thousands of railway cars to be released and dock time to be reduced. The first stage of the base at Vykhovskiy will be commissioned by the end of 1980.

Filters for rivers

Automatic filters will help reliable protection to rivers of water reservoirs from industrial waste. Their full-scale production has started at the chemical machine-building factory "the press", in Bielefeld.

These huge apparatuses, with a washing surface of 400 square metres, operate on the principle of continuous filtering under pressure. They will ensure purification of the most complex compounds with subsequent removal of the dry pressed residue. Use of the filter press allows the construction of biological ponds and other combined purification structures to be done without.

Such machines have already been supplied to a number of cities and major enterprises. This year, the factory will supply its products to several business protection complexes. The equipment will find many uses at factories enriching coal and ores, and at other enterprises.

mineral fuel and the ecological consequences of its use, this question acquires special importance, writes STROITEBNAYA GAZETA.

The USSR's first tidal power station (TPS) was built in 1968 in Kislaya Guba of the Barents Sea, where nature had created ideal conditions for this. "A fantastic project"—this is how foreign experts responded to its construction. TPS are operating today in France and Canada, their projects are being developed in other countries as well.

How to explain the great interest in this source of energy? First, its use makes it possible to make smoother the load of power systems, accumulating electric energy in the periods when power consumption drops and generating it in "rush-hours". Second, it is inexhaustible and stable in the future since it does not depend either on raw material resources or on the whims of weather. Third, it is ecologically the purest source (after solar generators).

The Soviet Union is now developing the Kola TPS which will become a sort of transitional link from the small Kislaya Guba station to a considerably more powerful Mezon station (15 million kilowatts). Survey work is in progress on the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, where the possibility of building the grand Penzhino TPS (50 million kilowatts) is being studied.

Until now the Kislaya Guba station remains a testing ground on which the methods of assembling, operation, repairs and protection of TPS systems are worked out.

PROSPECTS FOR FLEXIBLE PRODUCTION PROCESSES

The setting up of flexible automated production processes based on microprogramming methods, automatic manipulators and transmutators gains ever greater popularity in modern production, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. Its aim is to radically raise productivity with simultaneous sharp reductions in maintenance personnel.

According to calculations, in the electrotechnical industry manual labour will be fully done away with

by the end of the 90s as a result of total automation and robotization, and labour productivity will almost treble. The implementation of these measures will make it possible to save 1,500 jobs in the current five-year plan, 13,000 in the 12th five-year plan period, 97,000 jobs in the 90s which is of great importance under the existing shortage of labour resources, stresses the paper.

LONGEVITY MADE POSSIBLE

Mankind is facing a multitude of problems, from prevention of nuclear war to that of combating hunger. Most people, however, look to the future with optimism. The popular, science magazine ZNANIYE-SILA writes about the real possibility in the future of extending man's life span to 150 or even 200 years. Some specialists believe that man's life can be prolonged ten or even hundreds of times over making him practically immortal. This is the subject of a science known as "immortality".

Over the past ten to forty thousand years, the average span of human life has grown from 30 to 70 years. It has grown particularly sharply over the past one hundred years. However, the economic and technical progress which has made it possible to control many well-known mortality factors gives rise to new similar factors which we cannot always neutralize as quickly as we would like. These factors include the excessively intense tempo of life, pollution and the growing complexity of the artificial technogenic environment in which man lives and works. All this puts brakes on the growth of the average life span.

In the meantime, science is approaching a situation when it can tackle old age itself and in this way open up another front in the battle against death.

Proceeding from current ideas, old age can be delayed in two ways—either by artificially changing the genetic programme which determines the life span of the species, or by slowing down the chemical and physical processes involved in aging by operating at the level of cells and molecules.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit



The Winter Palace is one of the Hermitage buildings.

HERMITAGE IN LENINGRAD

By the wealth and the size of its collections the Leningrad Hermitage may only find peers in the British Museum, the Metropolitan Museum in New York and the Louvre in Paris. More than 2,700,000 works of art of various epochs, countries and peoples are kept here, representing several millennia of world culture. Over 30 thousand excursions are taken through its rooms every year, involving three and a half million visitors.

The Hermitage was founded in 1764 and before the October Socialist Revolution its treasures were inaccessible to the wide public. The Russian Empress Catherine the Great wrote in

a letter: "All this is enjoyed by me and my only". The Hermitage has become a genuinely popular museum during the Soviet time. The Winter Palace — the tsars' quarters — has been put at the museum's disposal.

The Hermitage has world masterpieces by Leonardo and Raphael, Rembrandt, Rubens, Titian, Veronese, Hals, El Greco, Goya, Galissbrough, sculptures by Michelangelo and Canova... Its collections of the 18th-century French painting and of the Impressionists are the largest outside France. Other objects of world art include Sclavian and Byzantine articles, as well as applied art of Ural, ancient Egypt and Iran...

OF INTEREST

How many ways are there of writing the letters of the alphabet? How have calligraphic styles changed over the years? Exhaustive answers to these questions can be given by N. Taranov, head of the department of book illustration and design of the Ukrainian Polygraphic Institute, who has collected an extensive file on each letter of the alphabet.

When he was still a student, N. Taranov established that the chroniclers, book printers and

'FOR CLEAR, HARMONIOUS WRITING...'

binders who demanded that "writing should be clear, beautiful and harmonious" kept the techniques of calligraphy a secret. In the "ABC of Russian Writing" published almost two centuries ago, it was recommended that the student of good handwriting let the quill to his finger.

This indefatigable scholar has spent much time in archives and libraries, studying the canons and old printing sam-

ples. In order to achieve accurate copies of complex calligraphy Taranov resorted to the quill and calamus, a sharply pointed reed stick which gives soft outlines to the letters.

Title pages, titles and stylized inscriptions to illustrations suggested by N. Taranov have been used in dozens of books. At present "The Manual of Manuscript Writing" is being prepared for publication under his guidance.

BIRDS FLYING TO A SPRING EXPOSITION



A bluebird that is found in Turkmenia only, the talking raven Borya, a moonbird, nightingales and larks, altogether over 120 birds of 70 species can be watched and heard at the exhibition room of the Moscow environmental protection society at 22 Tchaikovsky St.

The exposition contest has been held in spring for 25 years already.

In a city of several million inhabitants people want to have a corner of live nature in their homes, said Alexei Mokshin, an exposition sponsor. Merry disposition, grace, beauty of feathers and wonderful singing bring the urban dwellers joy and spiritual calmness.

The exposition holds two contests — one for bird appearance and behaviour, evaluated according to a system of 100 points, and one for the singing of whitethroats, many connoisseurs consider-



ing them superior to nightingales. A separate contest is held by the visitors' appeal.

A bluebird, a visitor, a hooded

VIEWPOINT

INVESTING IN HEALTH

Soviet health services are available free to all. Does this mean that it costs the state and society nothing?

This question is answered by Viktor GOLOVTSYEV, head of the Planning and Budgeting Department of the USSR Ministry of Public Health.

In 1983, the state budget outlays for health services amounted to over 16,000 million roubles, or twice as much as ten years ago. This is direct state expenditure for medical services. However, there are other investments conducive to better health: those include programmes for healthier working conditions, for environmental protection, for medical sciences which are being developed at 400 life science institutions, for medical education to finance over 600 secondary and some 100 higher and 17 advanced studies establishments.

The 16,000 million roubles do not include sick leave and maternity benefits, and special arrangements for attending sick children. The above is covered from social insurance funds revolving money from the state, industry and agriculture (this does not cost the people a single kopeck). These funds of more than 43,000 million roubles cover the nation's expenses on sanatoriums, resorts, massive health building campaigns, specifically children's recreation areas at Young Pioneer camps and countryside real homes.

In short, the direct state outlays for public health constitute only a minor portion of what it really costs the nation.

Factories and various other institutions form a considerable source of money for health care. These excluding the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, provided in 1983 more than 4,000 million roubles, or almost twice as much as in 1970. Approximately 20 per cent, or more than 80 thousand beds in hospitals were added during the last five years using non-state sources.

As you can see, direct and indirect budget receipts constantly grow. Medical costs grow too. For example, an inpatient now costs 1.5 times more than 10 years ago. This results from the fact that services have become more advanced and costlier technology is used in treatments available. The present-day X-ray apparatus alone costs 3-4 times more than previous models. Other equipment such as artificial kidney machines, pressure chambers, computerized tomographs and multichannel analysers until recently were thought of as something next to miracle.

Over the past years a lot of effort (and 60 per cent of all medical graduates) went into outpatient services, as preventive medicine has become a priority in this country. Prevention enables us to considerably decrease the number of those requiring sophisticated treatment. Before 1985 we plan to start a "total" check-up programme embracing the whole nation. This will help us reveal many diseases at an earlier stage and to introduce special and general health care treatments in time.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

IRINA ZHURINA

Rimsky-Korsakov's opera, "Snow Maiden" has been part of the repertoire of the USSR Bolshoi Theatre for nearly 100 years. Today the main role is performed by Irina Zhurina, the theatre's soloist. She appears before the audiences as young, tender, now carefree and gay, now sad. The singer's voice is fairly rare, a coloratura soprano, which can cope with technically difficult passages. Pure and clear, it rings out like a bell, touching the most delicate strings of the spectator's soul and very well suits the role of Snow Maiden. Besides, the whole appearance of the singer corresponds to the part—therefore, it is not by chance that the audience believes and takes to heart and suffers together with Snow Maiden-Zhurina.

By the way, this part was her first role on the stage. Zhurina sang as Snow Maiden in 1971 on the stage of the Kharkov Opera and Ballet Theatre immediately after graduating from the Institute of Arts.

Naturally, at that time I did not think, said Irina, that ten years later I would be singing this part on the stage of the Bolshoi Theatre.

The latest production of the opera at the Bolshoi was accomplished by the stage director of the Maly Theatre, Boris Rastvorov. Working with him gave Zhurina the skill of acting. He made her sing and at the same time, create and think on stage. This affected the singer's subsequent work. Her Snow Maiden is not a fairy-tale character, but a lively, real girl with diverse feelings.



Irina Zhurina as Snow Maiden.

While in Kharkov Zhurina sang many parts suiting a coloratura soprano. She still sings many of them at the Bolshoi, whose soloist she has been since 1975. One is Maria from Rimsky-Korsakov's opera, "The Tsar's Bride". My favourite act in this opera, said Zhurina, is the fourth one. It reveals most fully and vividly the character of that unfortunate woman, a victim of intrigues at the court of Tsar Ivan IV. Maria arouses in me a deep sympathy and acute compassion for her vulnerability. She is feminine and tender, and I try to present her this way in the audiences. The music of Rimsky-Korsakov, with its semitones and pauses, helps me to do this. Altogether different is the servant-girl Desolina from Mozart's opera, "Così fan tutte". She is a witty, and to a certain extent a satirical character. It can be said that here several roles are concentrated in one role, which enables the singer to show her acting capabilities. This is like a game within a game, says the singer, which I accept and perform the conversation of my heroine with great pleasure.

Zhurina's repertoire includes parts ranging from comic to dramatic, big and small roles—the page Oscar in Verdi's opera "Un ballo in maschera", Rosina in Rossini's opera "The Barber of Seville" and one of the birds-of-Paradise in the latest theatre premiere "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" by Rimsky-Korsakov. Sincerity and love for music are characteristic of its performance.

The audiences of many countries are familiar with the art of Zhurina. Not long ago, together with a group of Soviet actors she visited England and Scotland, where she participated in the celebrations to mark the 225th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns. At the concert in London, Glasgow and Edinburgh she sang Scottish folk songs in English using the lyrics of the famous poet. Work continues at the Bolshoi on the part of Antonida in Gluck's opera "Ivan Susanin" and Violetta in Verdi's "La Traviata".

Margarita ANOKHINA

Touring France and Britain

The Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble, which has already appeared in more than 30 countries, will soon visit the biggest cities of France and Britain.

The company led by its artistic directors Natalya Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasilyov will start its two-month tour in Marseilles where Muscovites will show the ballet "Story of Romeo and Juliet" based on Sergei Prokofiev's music. In Monte-Carlo, Yekaterina Maximova, soloist of the Bolshoi Theatre, will join the troupe. The celebrated ballerina is to dance the title part in the ballet "Nathalie" produced on Moscow stage by Pierre Lacotte, a choreographer from Paris. Foreign audiences will also see ballets "Magic Jacket" by Nikolai Karetnikov and "The Beginning of Time" by Andrei Petrov.

The ensemble will acquaint the audiences with its new ballet-concert in two parts "The Tricks of Terpsichore", based on the music of Johann Strauss. The authors of libretto and the producers of the ballet are Natalya Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasilyov.

The whole troupe participates in this ballet. It takes place at one of the ballet contests. Its participants are competitors, members of jury, teachers and pupils. The music score includes classical and modern compositions. Inspiring variations in the style of classical ballet — by the expressive plastic movements. The ballet "Contest", apart from the terpsichorean pieces of classical ballet produced by Marius Petipa, Auguste Bournonville and Alexander Gorsky, includes modern pieces staged by Mariya Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasilyov — a fragment of the ballet "Pushkin" based on Dmitri Petrov's music. Part of the troupe will perform in "Petersburg Twilight", a position based on the music of the Fifth Symphony by Pyotr Tchaikovsky, inspired by characters of the 19th-century Russian literature, especially the writings of Fyodor Dostoevsky.

Yelena YEROFEEVA



A fragment from the ballet "The Tricks of Terpsichore", danced by Tatyana Paly and Stanislav Isayev, soloists of the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble.

Photo by Yelena Isa

FILMS OF ESTONIAN DIRECTOR TO BE SHOWN IN ITALY

The well-known film director Kalje Kijak is representing the Soviet cinema art at the International Film Festival which is now being held in San Remo. K. Kijak, one of the recognized leaders of cinema art in Estonia, will show in Italy his new film "Adventurer" shot at a studio in Tallinn, the capital of the republic. He uses the genre of a parable in this film. The scene is set about half a century ago. The main character of the film, a writer, travels about the country, visiting Estonian farms and villages. In search of subjects for his book.

An exposition of works by scholarship holders of the USSR Artists Union of 1982-1984 is on at Central Artist Club at Krymsky Vn.



P. Konnikov (Yaroslavl), "Alps".

The film deals with his funny and sad adventures, the development he witnessed, as well as scenes produced by his lively imagination. Estonian folklore, folk music and dances are widely used in the film. The film director also touches upon the social aspects of life, showing the hard labour of peasants and their dream of a better future.

Other films of Kalje Kijak made earlier will be shown within the framework of the San Remo festival. His creative activities are closely connected with the development of the cinema art in Soviet Estonia. K. Kijak graduated from the first Estonian Studio at the Moscow Institute of Theatre Art in 1933 and has now been working in film making for 20 years.

K. Kijak has shot 12 films. They were invariably a success when devoted to social problems, to the subjects which make it possible to analyse the character's conduct in critical situations demanding that a definite choice be made. This can be applied to his film "Drilling of the Ice", a drama about the life of Estonian fishermen in the years of fascist occupation, and "The Dead Will Tell You the Price of Life" devoted to the revolutionary developments of the past. These and other films by K. Kijak will be shown in Italy. K. Kijak is the winner of all-Union and international prizes. The success of K. Kijak and other Tallinn film directors looks even more remarkable if one recalls that the cinema art of Estonia is still very young, that it actually began to develop only in Soviet Estonia. The first feature film was shot in Tallinn in 1948.

ANCIENT UZBEK POETRY COMES TO LIGHT

Verses by the Uzbek poet Kauron came to light after a gap of 450 years. It was rediscovered in the "Divana", a mid-sixteenth-century manuscript.

A list of the poet's works was found in Rampur, India, by scholars from the Tashkent Research Institute of Manuscripts. The microfilm of the manuscript was made available to the Uzbek scholars. Further study confirmed the initial supposition: "Divana" belongs to Kauron, the son of Babur, an outstanding Uzbek and Indian man of letters, statesman and military leader. 2,000 lines written in Old Uzbek have been translated by members of the institute's staff.

NEW LEASE OF LIFE FOR OLD INSTRUMENTS

As the bow touched the strings the silence was broken by the silver-velvet tones of the viola pomposa. This was at the first concert given in Yerevan by the "Pomposa" ensemble of ancient musical instruments led by E. Ter-Kazaryan.

The idea of setting up this unusual orchestra first occurred to Ter-Kazaryan, the well-known violin master and musician, after he had succeeded in reconstructing this ancient instrument which was once a rare museum piece. He used drawings and calculations made by J. S. Bach in 1724 for the German master. Hofman, to bring the viola back to life. He later made a series of other instruments popular to Bach's time.

WHAT'S ON!

April 3-6

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 3 — A concert by the Bolshoi soloists. 4 — Borodina, "Prince Igor" (opera). 6 — Verdi, "Il Trovatore" (opera).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 3 — An evening of ballet. 4 — Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet). 5 — Verdi, "Otello" (opera). 6 — Tchaikovsky, "The Sleeping Beauty" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 4 — Khrennikov, "Dorothea" (opera). 5 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 6 — Grokhovsky, "Hurricane" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkin skaya St.). 3 — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General". 6 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess".

FILMS

Hurricane Strikes Unexpectedly (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). The life story of Grigory

Berezin, director of a film state farm.

Cinema: "Yantar" (UCL toye Show). Metro Pushkinskaya.

Week of Hungarian Film. Cinema: "Budapest" (Pushkinskaya St.). Metro Pushkinskaya.

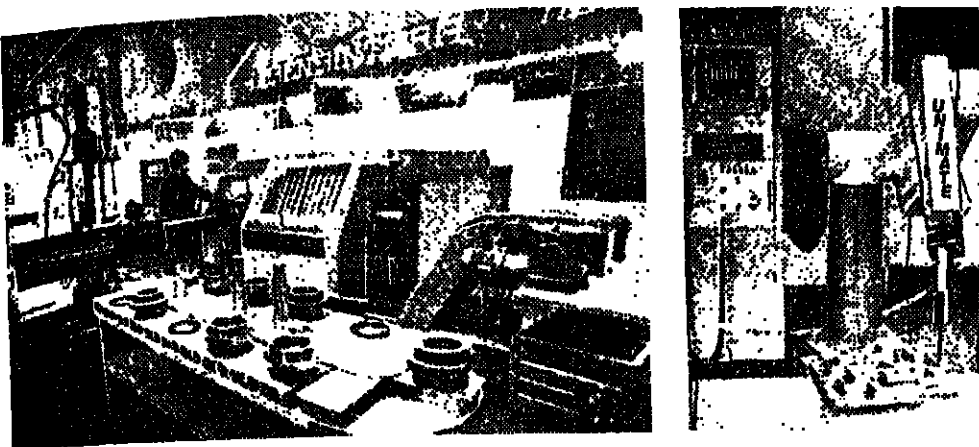
Week of Hungarian Film. Cinema: "Budapest" (Pushkinskaya St.). Metro Pushkinskaya.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (Pushkinskaya St.). 20 artists from the town of Mary (Turkmenia). Daily, except Monday. 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Park Kultury.

Museum of Arts and Crafts (Pushkinskaya St.). 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro Park Kultury.

BUSINESS



To be seen at the exhibition is the automated technological complex manufactured at the Moscow Krasny Proletary factory. It is provided with a set of tools and an automatic tool and workplace replacement unit manufactured by the Swedish firm of Sandvik. The measuring system is designed by British specialists and the control system by the Japanese Fanuc company. The measuring system elaborated in the Institute of Engineering Studies at the USSR Academy of Sciences employs as measuring robot Puma 560 made by the Finnish firm of NOKIA.

Photos by Georgi Strelnikov

French firms at the exhibition

More than 30 French firms—manufacturers of machine tools, are showing their achievements at the international exhibition "Metalloobrabotka-84" going on in Moscow.

Among its participants is the firm Fromm. With the Soviet customers it has been cooperating for nearly ten years. In the course of this time it has delivered to our country a considerable number of bending hydraulic presses. Simultaneously with this, within the framework of the scientific-technical cooperation, the French and Soviet specialists have designed for joint production a cutting-off framing hydraulic machine tool for a big length. Also known in the USSR is the firm of Telemeque, the manufacturer of low-voltage industrial electrical equipment. For twenty years, its products are being used in different areas of the heavy and light industry of the Soviet Union, in the sphere of the service and in other areas.

A short while ago, the ACB at the exhibition "Neftegaz-83" demonstrated its possibilities in the area of equipment for offshore drilling. At the present exhibition the firm is showing

robots for the arc welding, moulding presses for articles of plastics, heavy remote-controlled manipulators for the nuclear industry, and other equipment which presents interest for some branches of the Soviet industry.

The participation of France in the exhibition "Metalloobrabotka-84", said Jean Chauvet, President-Director General of the Syndicate of French Machine-Tools, testifies to the hard desire of the state agencies and machine-tool builders to continue the broad mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries. We do not doubt the high level of the Soviet machine-tool building since we have had

much experience of joint work. In the Soviet Union there is equipment which is not produced in France, among other things these are grinding tools, machine tools for the automobile industry. Some samples of such technology are represented at the exhibition.

Now from the overall exports of the machine-building branch of France, 7.6 per cent goes to West Germany, 5.8 per cent to the USA, and only 4.7 per cent to the USSR. We hope that gradually our volume of deliveries to your country will increase, as we hope to increase the volume of our purchases in the Soviet Union.

Natalia IZYUMOVA

Soviet trolleybuses on foreign markets

The Soviet Union is one of the world's leading suppliers of passenger trolleybuses. Our correspondent learned at the Soviet foreign trade association, Energomachexport, that more than a thousand Soviet-made trolleybuses are operating abroad.

Among the major customers are Hungary, Greece, Colombia and Poland.

The use of Soviet trolleybuses as city transport in these countries helps maintain the purity of the environment and protect historical architectural monuments. In Greece, for example, Soviet-supplied trolleybuses service tourist routes around old Athens and such universally-known monuments as the Parthenon. In Hungary, the trolleybuses can be seen in Budapest's historical centre. In Poland—in the health resort zone of Sopot.

CONCERT HALLS

Olimpisky Sports Complex (Prospect Mira). 3, 4, 5, 6 — "Spring Marathon", a concert, featuring the group led by Stanislav and Avrolog group.

Variety Theatre (20/2 Beresnevskaya Embankment). Performances by the Miniatures Theatre led by Arkady Raikin. 3 — "Selected Pieces", 5, 6 — "Fata".

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Pushkinskaya St.). 4, 5, 6 — "We Are Film Stars", a cinema and concert review.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY

Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki). 4 — Central Army vs. Voskresensk Khimik. 6.45 p.m.

Khimik representing the biggest chemical combine in the Moscow Region, have been playing for the top league since 1955.

CHESS

Olimpisky Sports Complex (Prospect Mira). 4, 5 and 6 — International women's tournament. 4 p.m. (every day).

Chess players from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cu-

ba, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the USSR will take part.

JUDO

Sports Gym at the Moscow Bauman Technical Institute (10 Cospitalnaya Embankment). 5, 6 — Moscow young people's championship. 5 p.m. (both days).

RACING

Blitsa Sports Complex (33 Boloklavsky Prospekt). 3, 4, 5 and 6 — USSR championship. 6 p.m. (every day).

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 4 and 6 — Racing and trotting. 6 p.m. (both days).

WEATHER

April 3-6

In Moscow, city and region, night temperatures of 0°C (to -3°C in the north-east) and +4°, 9°C during the day. A slight drop in temperature is expected towards the end of the period.

This year, March in Moscow has turned out to be 2.6°C warmer than usual, with rain and snow falling below the norm. The highest temperature of +8.1°C was registered on March 11, while the lowest (-12.7°C), on March 18.

BS

IN THE BERIOZKA SHOPS YOU CAN BUY ANYTHING FROM A PACK OF CIGARETTES TO A CAR.

We sell traditional Russian souvenirs, gifts of amber, wood and crystal, dolls in national costumes, famous Russian lacquered objects, jewellery, books, cameras, wines, vodka, chocolate and other goods.



The shops accept foreign credit cards: Dinners Club, American Express, Bank of America, Carte Blanche, Eurocard. Goods can be ordered from the Quetta catalogues.

WELCOME TO THE BERIOZKA SHOPS!



For the Soviet fishermen

Stralsund, the Volkswart Shipyard is the trademark of a production association which is well known to Soviet fishermen who ply the waters of the Baltic Sea.

The main customer of the Stralsund shipyard and other shipbuilding enterprises of the German Democratic Republic is

the Soviet fishing fleet. Last year alone, the shipbuilders of the Volkswart delivered to Kaliningrad and other Soviet ports on the Baltic Sea coast nearly thirty fishing vessels. A few days ago, a fishing trawler, the fifth this year, set out from Stralsund bound for Kalpeda, its port of registration.

Big show of chef skills in Moscow



At the contest: Pyotr Abramov (centre). Photo by Viktor Khomenko

glass candle sticks, and embroidered table cloths and napkins.

The well-known artist, Ilya Glebov, Chairman of the Artists Council of the Contest noted, the resourcefulness of the Ukrainians and the Moldavians, who have brought to Moscow their musicians and singers.

Maria AMAROVA